

Lesson One

1

The Johnson Family



TEXT A

The Johnsons live at 95 Park Street. They live a simple life, but they are very happy.

Mr. and Mrs. Johnson get up very early. Mr. Johnson does some running while his wife gets their breakfast ready. When he gets back, he always brings his morning paper home and reads it at breakfast. At half past seven, Mr. Johnson goes to work and the children go to school. Their father takes them to school every day.

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Mrs. Johnson stays at home every day. While her husband is at work and her children are at school, she does the housework. She washes the dishes first because she likes to keep her kitchen tidy and clean. Then she cleans the house while the washing-machine does the washing for her. She goes shopping at ten o'clock and gets back at eleven. She always eats her lunch at noon. She takes a nap and always wakes up at two o'clock. In the afternoon, she usually sees her friends. They often drink tea together.

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In the evening, the children come home from school by school bus. They arrive home early, but their father comes home from work very late. He has too much to do at the office.

At night, the children always do their lessons in their rooms. Their mother sometimes help them when they have problems. They always go to bed at nine. Mr. Johnson usually reads his newspaper and then watches television with his wife.

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VOCABULARY

New Words

simple	/ 'simpl /	a.	简单的, 简朴的
early	/ 'ɜ:li /	a. & ad.	早的; 早地
running	/ 'rʌnɪŋ /	n.	跑步
while	/ 'hwaɪl /	conj.	当……的时候; 而
wife	/ waɪf /	n.	妻子
breakfast	/ 'brekfəst /	n.	早餐, 早饭
ready	/ 'redi /	a.	准备好的; 愿意的
when	/ 'hwen /	conj.	当……的时候
always	/ 'ɔ:lwɪz /	ad.	总是, 始终, 永远
bring	/ brɪŋ /	v.	带来
paper	/ 'peɪpə /	n.	报纸; 纸
husband	/ 'hʌzbənd /	n.	丈夫
housework	/ 'hauswɜ:k /	n.	家务
wash	/ wɒʃ /	v.	洗
dish	/ dɪʃ /	n.	碗碟
because	/ bɪ'kɔ:z /	conj.	因为, 由于
keep	/ ki:p /	v.	保持
kitchen	/ 'kɪʃən /	n.	厨房
tidy	/ 'taɪdi /	a.	整洁的, 整齐的
clean	/ kli:n /	a.	干净的
		v.	清理, 擦净
then	/ ðen /	ad.	然后, 接着
washing-machine	/ 'wɒʃɪŋ məʃɪ:n /	n.	洗衣机
washing	/ 'wɒʃɪŋ /	n.	洗衣, 洗涤
shopping	/ 'ʃɒpɪŋ /	n.	买东西, 购物
noon	/ nu:n /	n.	中午, 正午(12 点)
nap	/ næp /	n.	午睡
wake	/ weɪk /	v.	醒来, 睡醒
usually	/ 'ju:ʒuəli /	ad.	通常
together	/ tə'geðə /	ad.	在一起, 一同
office	/ 'ɒfɪs /	n.	办公室
homework	/ 'həʊmwɜ:k /	n.	家庭作业



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sometimes	/ 'sʌmtaɪmz /	ad.	有时,时而
problem	/ 'prɒbləm /	n.	问题,困难,难题
newspaper	/ 'nju:zpeɪpə /	n.	报纸
watch	/ wɒtʃ /	v.	观看,看,注视
television	/ 'telɪvɪʒən /	n.	电视
Park Street	/ 'pɑ:k stri:t /	n.	公园大街
Mr. Johnson	/ 'mɪstə 'dʒɒnsn /	n.	约翰逊先生
Mrs. Johnson	/ 'mɪsɪz 'dʒɒnsn /	n.	约翰逊太太
the Johnsons	/ ðə 'dʒɒnsnz /	n.	约翰逊一家

Phrases & Expressions

get up	起床,起来;站起身来
do some running	跑跑步
get ... ready	把……准备好,准备
get back	回来,回去,回家
at breakfast	在吃早饭时
go to work	去上班
go to school	去上学
take ... to school	送……上学
at home	在家;在国内
at work	正在上班,正在忙碌
at school	在上学,在读书
do the washing	洗衣服
go shopping	去购物
at noon	在中午,在正午
take a nap	睡午觉
wake up	醒来
in the afternoon	在下午
in the evening	在晚上
by bus	乘坐公共汽车
at night	在夜里
do one's lessons	做功课
go to bed	上床睡觉

概念短语

live a simple life	生活简单
get their breakfast ready	准备他们的早餐
bring his morning paper home	把晨报带回家
stay at home every day	每天待在家里
do the housework	做家务
keep her kitchen tidy and clean	保持她的厨房整洁
drink tea together	一起喝茶
come home from school	放学回家
come home from work	下班回家
do their lessons in their rooms	在他们的房间做功课
go to bed at nine	九点上床睡觉

Oral Communication 口语交际

Group Discussion

根据课文内容、自己的经验与知识, 讨论下列问题并在课堂上发言:

1. Do your parents do physical exercise in the morning? Why or why not?
2. Would you like your mum to stay at home looking after the family? Why?
3. Should women stay home looking after the family or work to support (供养) the family?

TEXT B

► Dialogue 1 问候与介绍1 ◀

- Mr. Green: Good morning.
Students: Good morning.
Mr. Green: This is Alice Dupont. She comes from France. She is a new student.
Alice, this is Britt. She is Swedish.
Britt: How do you do? Nice to meet you.
Alice Dupont: How do you do? Nice to meet you too.

Mr. Green: And this is Stella. She's from Spain.
Stella: How do you do?
Alice Dupont: How do you do?

► **Dialogue 2** 问候与介绍2 ◀

Alice: Hello! My name's Alice.
Paul: Hello! My name's Paul.
Alice: Are you French, too?
Paul: No, I am not.
Alice: What nationality are you? ^[1]
Paul: I'm Brazilian. I'm from Brazil.
Alice: What's your job? ^[2]
Paul: I'm an engineer.

VOCABULARY

New Words

nationality	/ ˌnæʃənælɪti /	n.	国籍
engineer	/ ˌendʒɪniə /	n.	工程师
France	/ frɑːns /	n.	法国, 法兰西
French	/ frenʃ /	a. & n.	法国的; 法国人; 法语
Swedish	/ ˈswɪdɪʃ /	a. & n.	瑞典的; 瑞典人
Brazilian	/ brəˈzɪljən /	a. & n.	巴西的; 巴西人
Brazil	/ brəˈzɪl /	n.	巴西
Green	/ grɪn /	n.	格林
Alice Dupont	/ ˈælis ˈdjuːpɒn /	n.	爱丽丝·杜邦
Britt	/ brɪt /	n.	布丽特
Stella	/ ˈstelə /	n.	斯特拉
Paul	/ pɔːl /	n.	保罗

NOTES

1. What nationality are you? 你是哪国人? 或: 你是什么国籍?

2. What's your job? 你是干什么工作的?

询问职业的常用句型还有: What do you do? 或: What are you?

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

1. *The Johnsons live at 95 Park Street.* (L.1)

► the Johnsons 约翰逊一家 ◀

在姓(复数)之前加定冠词(the)表示“某一家人”。

The Sawyers live at 87 King Street. 索耶一家住在国王街87号。

The Richards usually watch television at night. 理查德一家在晚上通常看电视。

the Smiths (史密斯一家); *the Thompsons* (汤姆森一家)

2. *Mr. Johnson does some running while his wife gets their breakfast ready. When he gets back, he always brings his morning paper home and reads it at breakfast.* (L.2-4)

► While & When 当……的时候 ◀

while 与 *when* 一般情况下可换用, 但以下两种用法比较有独特性。

- ◆ *while* 多用来引导两个同时进行的动作, 即在“A + *while* + B”的句型中, A 和 B 同时发生。

While her husband is at work and her children are at school, she does the housework. (L.6-7)

当丈夫在上班, 孩子们在上学时, 她就做家务。

Then she cleans the house while the washing-machine does the washing for her. (L.8)

然后她给屋子打扫卫生, 与此同时洗衣机则为她洗衣服。

- ◆ *when* 多用来表达动作发生的突然性, 即在“A + *when* + B”的句型中, A 正在进行中, B 突然发生, 或 B 正在进行中, A 突然发生。

Jeff cut himself when he opened a bottle of wine.

杰夫在开酒瓶时把自己划破了。

When we were taking a rest by the river, a group of boys went into the village.

我们在河边休息的时候, 一群男孩进了村子。

3. *At half past seven, Mr. Johnson goes to work and the children go to school.* (L.4-5)

► Work, Bed, & School 上班、上床、上学 ◀

在表示上班、上床、上学时, *work*, *bed* 以及 *school* 之前不能加定冠词。

Their father takes them to school every day. (L.4-5) 他们的父亲每天送他们去上学。

... *but their father comes home from work very late.* (L.12) 而他们的父亲则很晚才下班回家。

They always go to bed at nine. 他们总是九点钟上床睡觉。

4. *Mrs. Johnson stays at home every day.* (L.6)

In the evening, the children come home from school by school bus. (L.11)



► Home ⇨ 家, 在家 ◀

home 既可用作名词, 又可用作副词。

- ◆ 用作名词时, 经常用于短语 at home。

He invited me round to his *home*. 他把我请到他的家里。

I'll have to stay *at home* this evening. 我今晚将不得不呆在家里。

- ◆ 用作副词时, 它前面不能加 to 等其他介词。

They *arrived home* early. 他们很早就回家了。

When he gets back, he always brings his morning paper *home* ... (L.3-4)

他回家时总是把早报带回家……

5. Then she cleans the house while the washing-machine *does the washing* for her.(L.8)

Mr. Johnson *does some running* while his wife gets their breakfast ready. (L.2-3)

► Do + V-ing ⇨ 做某件事 ◀

“do + some/the + 动名词”是特定的表达方式, 表示在某段特定的时间内重复做某事。在 v-ing 之前总有一个“限定词”, 如 the, my, some, much 等。

Mrs. Jones *did some sewing* before going to bed. 琼斯太太做了一些针线活后才上床睡觉。

She usually *does the washing and ironing* on Mondays. 她一般在周一洗烫衣物。

This evening I think I'll stay at home and *do some reading*. 我想今晚要呆在家里读点书。

do the cleaning 打扫卫生

do the washing-up 洗碗碟

do the cooking 做饭

do the painting 刷漆

do some writing 写点儿东西

do the mending 修修补补

6. In the evening, the children come home from school *by school bus*. (L.11)

► By ⇨ 乘坐 ◀

by 表示乘坐某种交通工具旅行, 但必须与具体的动词连用。交通工具前不能加冠词。

The children go to school *by car* every day, but today they are going to school on foot.

孩子们每天乘车上学, 但今天, 他们要步行上学。

He went to America *by plane*. 他乘飞机去美国了。

STRUCTURE & GRAMMAR

1. When he gets back, he *always* brings his morning paper home and reads it at breakfast. (L.3-4)

Their father takes them to school *every day*. (L.4-5)

一般现在时与时间频度副词 \rightarrow the Simple Present and Frequency Adverbs

1. 一般现在时用于表达一个习惯动作、有规律的行为以及永恒的现象。它一般与时间频度副词和时间短语连用。

时间频度副词: often, usually, always, sometimes, never, frequently (通常), rarely (几乎不), seldom (几乎不), hardly ever (几乎不);

时间短语: every day / year / month / week (每天 / 年 / 月 / 周); in the morning / afternoon / evening / night (在上午 / 下午 / 傍晚 / 夜里); at noon / evening / night (在中午 / 晚上 / 夜里)。

The children go to school in the morning. (有规律的行为) 孩子们早晨上学。

We usually watch television at evening (习惯动作) 傍晚我们通常看电视。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west. (永恒的现象) 太阳从东方升起, 从西方落下。

2. 第三人称单数的谓语动词必须变位:

◆ 直接加 “s”。

make \rightarrow makes shave \rightarrow shaves

listen \rightarrow listens clean \rightarrow cleans

◆ 以 -sh, -ch, -o 以及 -s 结尾的动词则加 “es”。

wash \rightarrow washes watch \rightarrow watches

go \rightarrow goes do \rightarrow does /dʌz/

miss \rightarrow misses pass \rightarrow passes

◆ 以 “辅音字母 + y” 结尾的动词, 把 y 改成 i, 再加 “es”; “元音字母 (a, e, i, o, u) + y” 结尾的动词, 只加 “s” 即可。

hurry \rightarrow hurries carry \rightarrow carries

但: play \rightarrow plays stay \rightarrow stays

3. 时间频度副词与一般现在时连用时, 它们的位置比较有规律。这些副词通常位于:

◆ 系动词 is/am/are 之后。

It is *always* warm in September and October. 9月和10月总是暖和的。

It is *often* cold in November. 11月常常是寒冷的。

She is *never* late. 她从不迟到。

◆ 行为动词之前。

She *always* eats her lunch at noon. 她总在正午吃午饭。

In the afternoon, she *usually* sees her friends. They *often* drink tea together.

下午, 她通常看望朋友。她们经常在一起喝茶。

II. Mr. Johnson does some running while *his* wife gets *their* breakfast ready. (L.2-3)

While *her* husband is at work and *her* children are at school, she does the housework. (L.6-7)

物主形容词 \rightarrow the Possessive Adjectives

物主形容词的语法功能非常单一, 它只能用作定语, 修饰名词。也就是说, 它的唯一位



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置是在名词前, 如 *his* father (他的父亲), eat *her* lunch (吃她的午饭), see *our* friends (看望我们的朋友), do *their* lessons (做他们的功课)等。

my	your	his	her	its	our	their
我的	你(们)的	他的	她的	它的	我们的	他/她/它们的

【注意】物主形容词在英语中使用非常广泛, 但在汉语中很少使用, 因此在英译汉时应该尽可能地避免, 而在汉译英时应该尽可能地多用。

At night, the children always do *their* lessons in *their* rooms.

夜里, 孩子们总在自己的房间做功课。

Mr. Johnson usually reads *his* newspaper and then watches television with *his* wife.

约翰逊先生通常先看报纸, 然后与妻子一起看电视。

III. ... he always brings his morning paper home and reads it *at breakfast*. (L.3-4)

At half past seven, Mr. Johnson goes to work ... (L.4)

Mrs. Johnson stays *at home* every day. (L.6)

While her husband is *at work* and her children are *at school*, she does the housework. (L.6-7)

She always eats her lunch *at noon*. (L.9)

At night, the children always do their lessons in their rooms. (L.13)

At > 地点、时间介词

1. at 用于小地点之前。

The Johnsons live *at* 95 Park Street. (L.1) 约翰逊一家住在公园大街95号。

He has too much to do *at* the office. (L.13) 他在办公室要做的事太多了。

at church (在教堂做礼拜), *at* school (在学校上学), *at* home (在家),

at the bus-stop (在公共汽车站), *at* the station (在车站), *at* the cinema (在电影院),

at the butcher's / the baker's / the barber's (在肉店 / 面包店 / 理发店),

at the court (在法庭), *at* the side of the road (在路边)。

2. at 用于小时、刻、分钟、秒以及一些固定的短语中。

She goes shopping *at* ten o'clock and gets back *at* eleven. 她10点钟去购物, 11点回家。

at half past four (在4点半), *at* six o'clock (在6点钟)

at dawn / noon / evening / night / midnight (在黎明 / 中午 / 傍晚 / 夜间 / 半夜)。

Grammar Drills > 语法操练

根据示例操练本课重点语法

示例:

get up early on Sundays — *never*

A: Do you ever get up early on Sundays?



B: I never get up early on Sundays.

变换主语 (划线部分):

A: Does he / Tom / she ever get up early on Sundays?

B: He / Tom / She never gets up early on Sundays.

1. *spend your holidays abroad* — *never*.



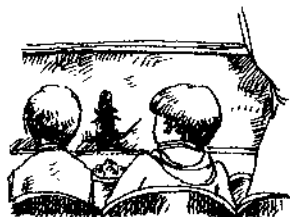
2. *play football in the street* — *sometimes*.



3. *have lunch at this restaurant* — *usually*.



4. *go to the cinema* — *often*.



Lesson Two

2 Our Village



TEXT A

Our village is in a valley, between two hills. There are trees all over the hills. A river flows right through the village. This is the quietest place we know. My wife and I take a walk along the banks of the river on Monday, Friday, and Saturday. On Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, we climb the hills. On Sunday, we go fishing in the river with our children.

It is in the middle of summer. When we walk along the river, we can always see children in the water. They are swimming across the river. In summer, children like swimming most. By the way, the school is just at the foot of a hill. Beside the school, there is a small park. The park is full of tall trees and the ground is covered with green grass. The villagers go there in the evening. We must walk over the wooden bridge to go to the park. We sit under the trees and talk about our children and a lot of other things. Of course, children have more to do than adults. Girls sit or lie on the grass and boys climb trees. They often chase each other just as dogs chase cats.

On weekends, people arrive from the city. They are tired after five days of hard work, so they want to stay close to nature and have a good rest. Families come by car and stay at the village inn. Some families would like to put up a tent and spend the night in the open air. When it gets dark, they often make a fire and sit round it. Sometimes, parents play games with their



children and sometimes they dance, sing, and tell stories by the fire. They look very happy.

We love our village.

VOCABULARY

New Words

village	/ 'vɪlɪdʒ /	n.	村庄, 村子
valley	/ 'væli /	n.	山谷
between	/ bɪ'twɪn /	prep.	在……之间
hill	/ hɪl /	n.	小山
flow	/ fləu /	vi.	(水)流动
through	/ θruː /	prep.	通过, 经过
bank	/ bæŋk /	n.	河岸; 银行
Monday	/ 'mʌndɪ /	n.	星期一
Tuesday	/ 'tʃuːzdeɪ /	n.	星期二
Wednesday	/ 'wenzdeɪ /	n.	星期三
Thursday	/ 'θɜːzdeɪ /	n.	星期四
Friday	/ 'fraɪdeɪ /	n.	星期五
Saturday	/ 'sætədeɪ /	n.	星期六
Sunday	/ 'sʌndɪ /	n.	星期日
climb	/ klaɪm /	v.	爬, 攀登
fish	/ fɪʃ /	vi.	钓鱼
middle	/ 'mɪdl /	n.	中间
beside	/ bɪ'saɪd /	prep.	在……的旁边
ground	/ graʊnd /	n.	地面, 地上
cover	/ 'kʌvə /	vt.	覆盖, 盖住
villager	/ 'vɪlɪdʒə /	n.	村民
wooden	/ 'wʊdn /	a.	木制的
bridge	/ brɪdʒ /	n.	桥
other	/ 'ʌðə /	a.	其他的, 别的
adult	/ 'ædʌlt, ədʌlt /	n.	成年人
chase	/ tʃeɪs /	vt.	追逐, 追赶
weekend	/ 'wiːkend /	n.	周末
close	/ kləʊz /	ad.	贴近
nature	/ 'neɪtʃə /	n.	自然
inn	/ ɪn /	n.	客栈

Lesson Two Our Village

tent	/ tent /	n.	帐篷
spend	/ spend /	vt.	度过
fire	/ faɪə /	n.	火
round	/ raʊnd /	prep.	在……周围, 围绕
game	/ geɪm /	n.	游戏

Phrases & Expressions

all over	到处, 各处
take a walk	散散步
go fishing	去钓鱼
in the middle of	在……中间
by the way	顺便说一下
at the foot of	在……的脚下
be full of	充满, 装满
be covered with	……上覆盖着
talk about	谈论
a lot of 或 lots of	许多
of course	当然
each other	彼此, 相互
just as	正如, 正像; 正当……时
arrive from	来自, 从……来
close to	接近, 贴近
would like to	想, 愿意, 喜欢
put up	搭起, 撑起
in the open air	在旷野, 在野外
make a fire	生火
play games with	与……玩游戏

概念短语

flow right through the village	正好流过村庄
take a walk along the banks of the river	沿着河岸散步
climb the hills	爬山
go fishing in the river	去河边钓鱼
in the middle of summer	正值盛夏
swim across the river	游过河去
like swimming most	最喜欢游泳



at the foot of a hill	在山脚下
be covered with green grass	长满绿草
walk over the wooden bridge	走过那座木桥
go to the park	去公园
talk about our children	谈论我们的孩子
lie on the grass	躺在草地上
climb trees	爬树
after five days of hard work	五天的辛勤工作后
stay close to nature	接近大自然
put up a tent	搭起帐篷
spend the night in the open air	在野外过夜
tell stories by the fire	在火堆旁讲故事

Oral Communication 口语交际

Group Discussion

根据课文内容、自己的经验与知识, 讨论下列问题并在课堂上发言:

1. *Where do you usually spend your weekends, in the city or in the country?*
2. *Why do people go from the city to the country to spend their weekends?*
3. *Tell us about one of your experiences in the city or in the country.*

TEXT B

► Dialogue 度周末 ◀

- Betty:** Good morning, Mary.
Mary: Good morning, Betty.
Betty: Were you at the butcher's?
Mary: Yes, I was. Were you there, too?
Betty: No, I was at the grocer's, but I'm going to the butcher's now.
Mary: I heard your second son Tommy fell ill last week. How's he now?
Betty: He's very well, thank you.

- Mary:** My daughter Susan told me he was absent from school. Was it true?
- Betty:** Yes, it was. He was absent on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.
By the way, how are you all keeping?^[1]
- Mary:** Very well, thank you. We're going to spend three days in the country. We're going to stay at my mother's for the weekend. They live in a small valley.
- Betty:** Friday, Saturday, and Sunday in the country! Aren't you lucky!

VOCABULARY

New Words

butcher	/ 'bʊtʃə /	n.	肉商, 屠夫
grocer	/ 'grəʊsə /	n.	食品商; 杂货商
hear	/ hiə /	n.	听到, 听见(过去时 heard)
second	/ 'sekənd /	a. & ad.	第二的; 第二
fall	/ fɔ:l /	vi.	成为, 变得(过去时 fell)
daughter	/ 'dɔ:tə /	n.	女儿
absent	/ 'æbsənt /	a.	缺席的, 不到场的
true	/ tru: /	a.	真的, 真实的

Phrases & Expressions

at the butcher's / grocer's	在肉店; 食品店
go to the butcher's	去肉店
fall ill	病倒, 生病
last week	上周
be absent from	缺席, 不到场
stay at my mother's	住在我母亲家
Aren't you lucky!	你真幸运!

NOTES

1. By the way, how are you all keeping?
顺便问一句, 你们全家身体都好吧?

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES

1. *There are trees all over the hills.* (L.1)
Beside the school, there is a small park. (L.7)



► There Is/Are-结构 ◀

- ◆ There is/are表示某个地方存在或有某个不确定的人或物。该结构一般与介词短语连用，说明范围或地点场所。

There is a cup on the table. 饭桌上有一只杯子。

There is a box on the floor. 地板上有一只箱子。

- ◆ There is/are结构中的实际主语是is/are后面的名词。因此，假如该名词是复数，动词应是are。

There are some bottles in the refrigerator. 电冰箱里有几只瓶子。

There is a picture on the wall. 墙上有张画。

2. On Sunday, we go fishing in the river with our children. (L.4)

► Go + Doing 去干某事 ◀

在go之后用动名词，表示某种活动。

Jack doesn't want to go bowling. 杰克不想去打保龄球。

Nobody wants to go dancing. 没有人想去跳舞。

go → 去 swimming / shopping / climbing / boating / fishing
游泳 / 买东西 / 爬山 / 划船 / 钓鱼
 hunting / riding / sailing / skiing / skating, etc.
打猎 / 骑马 / 航行 / 滑雪 / 滑冰等

3. By the way, the school is just at the foot of a hill. (L.6-7)

► By the Way 顺便说，问一下 ◀

该短语是说话者忽然想到另一件事的时候用来改变话题的。

By the way, what's your name? 顺便问一下，你叫什么名字？

By the way, have you seen the film? 噢，对啦，你看过那部电影吗？

4. The park is full of tall trees and the ground is covered with green grass. (L.7-8)

► Be Covered with → 覆盖着，布满 ◀

be covered with 表示“……上覆盖着……，布满……”。

The furniture is covered with dust. 家具蒙上了灰尘。

The ground is covered with snow. 地面被积雪覆盖着。

5. They often chase each other just as dogs chase cats. (L.11)

► Just As ► 就像; 正当……的时候 ◀

◆ just as 表示“就像……一样, 正像……那样”, 为方式连接词。

We like modern art *just as* we like pretty curtain material.

我们喜欢现代艺术, 就像我们喜欢好看的窗帘料子。

My parents are always worried about me *just as* I'm often concerned about them.

我父母总是为我操心, 就像我经常为他们担心那样。

◆ just as 表示“正当……的时候”, 为时间连接词。

The lights went out *just as* we entered the cinema. 正当我们进电影院时, 灯熄灭了。

Just as I was opening the front door, the telephone rang.

正当我在开前门时, 电话铃响了。

6. Were you at the butcher's? (Text B)

► the + 经营商's ► 商店 ◀

定冠词与经营商的名词所有格连用, 表示某种商店或经营部, 如 butcher (肉商) ⇨ the butcher's (肉店)。

greengrocer (蔬菜商) → the greengrocer's (蔬菜店)

barber (理发师) → the barber's (理发店)

baker (面包商) → the baker's (面包店)

newsagent (报商) → the newsagent's (报亭)

chemist (药剂师) → the chemist's (药店)

7. Aren't you lucky! (Text B)

► Exclamation Sentences ⇨ 感叹句 ◀

以惊叹号(!)结尾的反问句常用作感叹句—否定式 + 主语 + 谓语动词!

Hasn't she grown! 她长这么大了!

Isn't she pretty! 她真漂亮!

Doesn't Karen look old! 凯伦看上去真老!

STRUCTURE & GRAMMAR

I. Our village is in a valley, *between* two hills. (L.1)

A river flows right *through* the village. (L.1-2)

My wife and I take a walk *along* the banks of the river ... (L.2-3)

They are swimming *across* the river. (L.6)

Beside the school, there is a small park. (L.7)